

Lecture 4

Calculations

Fundamentals of Computer and Programming

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What We Will Learn

- Basic mathematic operations in C
- Effect of type and type conversion
- Precedence
- Advanced mathematical operations
- Mathematic library
 - Random numbers



Basic operations

عملگر (operator)	مفهوم محاسباتی
+	جمع
-	تفریق
/	تقسیم
*	ضرب
%	باقیمانده



Example

$$1 + 2 \rightarrow 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 &\rightarrow 3 + 3 + 4 \\ &\rightarrow 6 + 4 \\ &\rightarrow 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$10 * 20 \rightarrow 200$$

$$100 / 20 \rightarrow 5$$



Modulo

➤ %

➤ Only can be used by `int` **operands**

$5 \% 4 \rightarrow 1$

$7 \% 88 \rightarrow 7$

$-20 \% 7 \rightarrow -6$

$20 \% -7 \rightarrow 6$

$-20 \% -7 \rightarrow -6$



Parenthesis

$$(2 + 5) * (7 - 1) \rightarrow (7) * (6) \rightarrow 42$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 * (2 + (3 * (4 + 5))) &\rightarrow 1 * (2 + (3 * (9))) \\ &\rightarrow 1 * (2 + (27)) \\ &\rightarrow 1 * (29) \\ &\rightarrow 29 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (((1 * 2) + 3) * 4) + 5 &\rightarrow (((2) + 3) * 4) + 5 \\ &\rightarrow ((5) * 4) + 5 \\ &\rightarrow (20) + 5 \\ &\rightarrow 25 \end{aligned}$$



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```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
    float num1, num2, num3, sum, average;
    printf("Enter 3 number: \n");
    scanf("%f", &num1);
    scanf("%f", &num2);
    scanf("%f", &num3);
    sum = num1 + num2 + num3;
    average = sum / 3;
    printf("Miangin = ");
    printf("%f\n", average);
    return 0;
}
```



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General rules of type conversion

- If either operand is **long double**, convert the other to **long double**.
- Otherwise, if either operand is **double**, convert the other to **double**.
- Otherwise, if either operand is **float**, convert the other to **float**.
- Otherwise, convert **char** and **short** to **int**.
- Then, if either operand is **long**, convert the other to **long**.



Effect of types

- Type of operands determines the type of the result
 - The type of output is the type of operands (after conversion)
- `int <op> int → int`
- `int <op> long → long`
- `float <op> float → float`
- `float <op> int → float`
- `double <op> float → double`

(a) `5 + 2.0 ⇒ 7.0`

The result is a double.

(b) `3 * 4L ⇒ 12L`

The result is a long.

(c) `2.5f + 2.5 ⇒ 5.0`

The result is a double.

Effect of types

- If both operand of division (/) is **int**
 - → data lost

(a) $15/3 \Rightarrow 5$

(b) $13/4 \Rightarrow 3$

(c) $9/5 \Rightarrow 1$

(d) $7/9 \Rightarrow 0$

(e) $27L/10L \Rightarrow 2L$

(f) $9999L/10000L \Rightarrow 0L$

(g) $7/(-3) \Rightarrow -2$

(h) $-15/4 \Rightarrow -3$

(i) $-5/(-6) \Rightarrow 0$

(j) $(-9)/(-5) \Rightarrow 1$



Effect of types & Explicit casts

<i>Expression</i>	<i>Type of result</i>
<code>(double) 1 + 2.0f</code>	<code>→ 3.0</code> double
<code>(int) 2.69 + 4</code>	<code>→ 6</code> int
<code>(double) 1 / 2</code>	<code>→ 0.5</code> double
<code>1 / (int) 2.0</code>	<code>→ 0</code> int
<code>(double) (1 / 2)</code>	<code>→ 0.0</code> double
<code>(int)((double) 1 / 2)</code>	<code>→ 0</code> int



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Precedence (اولویت)

- 1) Parenthesis
- 2) Unary + - (for sign): +4, -8
- 3) Explicit casting
- 4) / * %
- 5) Binary + -: 4+8
- 6) If multiple + - or / * %: from left to right

$$\begin{aligned} -5 + 2 / 4.0 * (-7 / 8) &\rightarrow -5 + 2 / 4.0 * (0) \\ &\rightarrow -5 + 0.5 * 0 \\ &\rightarrow -5 + 0.0 \\ &\rightarrow -5.0 \end{aligned}$$



Precedence

$(7 + (\text{float}) (2 + (\text{int}) 1.005)) / (\text{int}) 20 \rightarrow$

$(7 + (\text{float}) (2 + 1)) / (\text{int}) 20 \rightarrow$

$(7 + (\text{float}) (3)) / (\text{int}) 20 \rightarrow$

$(7 + 3.0f) / (\text{int}) 20 \rightarrow$

$10.0f / (\text{int}) 20 \rightarrow 0.5$

// Result is float

$5 + (\text{double})(7 / (\text{int}) 8.5 / 7.0 * 6) \rightarrow$

$5 + (\text{double})(7 / 8 / 7.0 * 6) \rightarrow$

$5 + (\text{double})(0 / 7.0 * 6) \rightarrow$

$5 + (\text{double})(0.0 * 6) \rightarrow 5 + 0.0 \rightarrow 5.0$ // Result is double



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```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(void) {
```

```
    float num1, num2; // ورودی‌ها
```

```
    int sum; // حاصل جمع
```

```
    printf("Enter 2 number: \n");
```

```
    scanf("%f", &num1);
```

```
    scanf("%f", &num2);
```

```
    sum = (int)num1 + (int)num2;
```

```
    printf("%d\n", sum);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```



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```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {

    float num1, num2, fpart1, fpart2, sum;

    printf("Enter 2 number: \n");

    scanf("%f", &num1);

    scanf("%f", &num2);

    fpart1 = num1 - (int)num1;

    fpart2 = num2 - (int)num2;

    sum = fpart1 + fpart2;

    printf("%f\n", sum);

    return 0;

}
```



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Increment & Decrement of Variables

- Unary operators only for variables
- ++ : increase by one
- -- : decrease by one

```
int i = 10;
```

```
i = i + 1; // i = 11
```

```
i++;      // i = 12
```

```
++i;      // i = 13
```

```
i--;      // i = 12
```

```
--i;      // i = 11
```

```
i = i - 1; // i = 10
```



Increment & Decrement (cont'd)

- **Postfix:** Use the value then apply the operator
- **Prefix:** Apply the operator then use the value

```
int i = 10, j;  
  
j = i + 1;           // i = 10, j = 11  
j = i++;             // i = 11, j = 10  
j = ++i;             // i = 12, j = 12  
j = i--;             // i = 11, j = 12  
j = --i;             // i = 10, j = 10  
j = i - 1;           // i = 10, j = 9
```



Assignment Combined with Operation

➤ These are equal

➤ `<variable> <op>= <expression>`

➤ `<variable> = <variable> <op> (<expression>)`

```
int i = 9, j = 20;
```

```
i += 1;           // i = i + 1;   i = 10
```

```
j /= i;          // j = j / i;   j = 2
```

```
i *= i + j - 6 + i / j;
```

```
/*i = i * (i + j - 6 + (i / j)); i = 110*/
```



Multiple assignment

- More than one assignment in a statement
 - From right to left

```
int i, j, k, l;
```

```
i = j = k = l = 1;
```

```
i += j *= --k -= 3 / 1;
```

```
/*→ i += j *= --k -= 3
```

```
→ i += j *= --(k -= 3) [k = -2]
```

```
→ i += j *= --k [k = -3]
```

```
→ i += j *= -3 [j = -3]
```

```
→ i += -3 [i = -2]
```

```
i = -2, j = -3, k = -3, l = 1
```

*/



Precedence

Operator	Direction
()	
- + ++ -- (type)	
* / %	Left to right
+ - add. sub.	Left to right
= += -= *= /= %=	Right to left



Arithmetic on characters

- **char** can be used as 8-bit integer
- All arithmetic operation can be used with characters

```
/* A: 65, B: 66, C: 67, ... */
```

```
char c = 'A', ch;
```

```
int i;
```

```
c++;          // c = 66, c = 'B'
```

```
ch = c;
```

```
ch += 3;      // ch = 69, ch = 'E'
```

```
i = c - ch + 'X' - 'Z'; // i = -5
```



sizeof operator

- **sizeof** is a unary operator
 - Return the size of operand
 - Operand can be
 - Variable, value or type

```
int size, i = 10;
```

```
size = sizeof i;
```

```
size = sizeof(i) ;
```

```
size = sizeof(2000) ;
```

```
size = sizeof(char)
```



Precedence

Operator	Direction
()	
- + ++ -- (type) sizeof	
* / %	Left to right
+ - add. sub.	Left to right
= += -= *= /= %=	Right to left



Complicated examples

```
int i, j, k, n;
```

```
i = j = k = n = 1;
```

```
i = sizeof(int) + sizeof(char) + sizeof 10;
```

```
//i:9
```

```
i = j = k = n = 1;
```

```
i += j * k++ + sizeof n;
```

```
//i:6 j:1 k:2 n:1
```

```
i = j = k = n = 2;
```

```
i = j + (k = ++n);
```

```
//i:5 j:2 k:3 n:3
```



Undefined Statements

- When standard does **not** tell what will happen
- Linux GCC & Code::Blocks outputs are different
- Examples

```
int i, j, k;
```

```
k = i = 10;
```

```
j = i++ + k + --i;    //j = 29 or 30?
```

```
i = j = 10;
```

```
i = j + i++;          //i = 11 or 20?
```



Overflow and Underflow

- Computer's precision is limited
 - The number of bits in each type is limited
 - double [-1e308, 1e308]
- Overflow
 - When result is larger than specified ranges
 $1e300 * 1e200$
- Underflow
 - When the result is too smaller than precision
 $1e-300 * 1e-200$



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```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    float a, b, c, x, result;
    printf("Enter a, b, c, x: ");
    scanf("%f", &a);
    scanf("%f", &b);
    scanf("%f", &c);
    scanf("%f", &x);
    result = a * x * x + b * x + c;
    printf("%f\n", result);
    return 0;
}
```



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Math Library

➤ `#include <math.h>`

```
double f = 36;
```

```
fabs(-f)          36.000000
```

```
sqrt(f)           6.000000
```

```
pow(f, 0.5)       6.000000
```

```
ceil(-10.2)       -10.000000
```

```
ceil(10.2)        11.000000
```

```
floor(-10.2)      -11.000000
```

```
floor(10.2)       10.000000
```

```
fmax(10.1, 20.2)  20.2
```

```
fmin(10.1, 20.2)  10.1
```

```
rint(10.2)        10.0
```

```
rint(20.6)        21
```

```
rint(-10.2)       -10.0
```

```
rint(-20.6)       -21
```



Math Library

```
const double PI = 3.141592653589793;
```

```
const double E = 2.7182818284590451;
```

```
sin(PI)          0.000000
```

```
cos(PI/2)        0.000000
```

```
acos(1)          0.000000
```

```
log(E)           1.000000
```

```
log(10)          2.30258
```

```
exp(1)           2.718282
```



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```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

#define PI 3.141592653589793

int main(void) {
    float r;

    printf("Enter shoa");

    scanf("%f", &r);

    double masahat = PI * pow(r, 2);

    double mohit = 2 * PI * r;

    printf("masahat = %f\n", masahat);

    printf("mohit = %f\n", mohit);

    return 0;
}
```



برنامه حل معادله درجه دو (با فرض وجود ریشه)

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
int main(void) {
```

```
    float a, b, c, delta, root1, root2;
```

```
    printf("Enter a, b, c: ");
```

```
    scanf("%f", &a);
```

```
    scanf("%f", &b);
```

```
    scanf("%f", &c);
```



برنامه حل معادله درجه دو (با فرض وجود ریشه)

```
delta = sqrt((b * b) - (4 * a * c));  
root1 = (-b + delta) / (2 * a);  
root2 = (-b - delta) / (2 * a);  
printf("root1 = ");  
printf("%f\n", root1);  
printf("root2 = ");  
printf("%f\n", root2);  
return 0;  
  
}
```



Random Numbers

- `#include <stdlib.h>`
- `rand() ;`
 - A random number in $[0, \text{RAND_MAX}]$
- How does it work
 - Start from a **seed** number
 - $X_0 \leftarrow F(\text{seed number})$
 - $X_{n+1} = F(X_n)$
- Same seed
 - Same random number sequence



Random Numbers

- We usually want different random number
 - Run 1: 10, 20, 17, 1000, 23, 345, 30
 - Run 2: 23, 904, 23, 346, 85, 234, 63
- We should use different seed in each run
 - How?
 - Initialize seed by system time

```
#include <time.h>
```

```
time_t t = time(NULL);
```

```
srand(t);
```



Random Numbers

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>

int main(void) {
    int r1, r2;
    srand(0);
    r1 = rand();
    printf("r1 = %d\n", r1);
    time_t t = time(NULL);
    srand(t);
    r2 = rand();
    printf("r2 = %d\n", r2);
    return 0;
}
```

First Run
r1 = 38
r2 = 1873

Second Run
r1 = 38
r2 = 1866

Third Run
r1 = 38
r2 = 1860



برنامه چاپ یک عدد اعشاری تصادفی در بازه $(0, 1)$

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>

int main(void) {
    time_t t = time(NULL);
    srand(t);

    int ir = rand();
    double fr = (ir + 1) / (RAND_MAX + 2.0);
    printf("%f\n", fr);

    return 0;
}
```



Print 3 random numbers between 0 & 49

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
int main () {
    int i, n;
    time_t t;
    /* Intializes random number generator */
    srand((unsigned) time(&t));
    /* Print 3 random numbers from 0 to 49 */
    printf("%d\n", rand() % 50);
    printf("%d\n", rand() % 50);
    printf("%d\n", rand() % 50);
    return(0);
}
```



Reference

- **Reading Assignment:** Section 2.1 to 2.5 of Chapter 2 of “C How to Program”

